

## MICHIGAN



## FARMER,

## AND WESTERN AGRICULTURALIST.

"Agriculture is the noblest, as it is the most natural pursuit of Man."

VOLUME I.

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## Michigan Farmer, Ahoy!

KIND Reader, Patron, or Friend—Shipmate in the Voyage of Life—grant us your attention, while we acknowledge *past*, and solicit *future*, aid and favors. The present number completes the first six months of the publication of the MICHIGAN FARMER: hence, our first voyage is half completed. Altho' scarcely provided, on the outset, with sufficient ballast for a successful trip—still, by the indomitable spirit and perseverance of the *captain* and the frequent aid of *passengers*, we have stemmed every opposing current, outrode every storm, escaped all dangerous breakers, and our taut little craft is now fairly before the wind, all sails open to the breeze, with favorable indications of a *useful* if not *profitable* cruise.

For the first four months we encountered, occasionally, head winds and tempestuous weather.—But our *compass* proved sure, while the sky was temporarily overcast, and *some few* feared the shipwreck of our vessel. The commander however, was ever at his post, and never doubted the final success of the voyage. The commanders of many other vessels (journals,) whom it has been our good fortune to "speak" since leaving port, have given us a cordial welcome, and wished us a prosperous cruise and full cargo; whilst almost every custom-house officer (Post-master,) on this fair Peninsula, has aided in obtaining passengers and augmenting our freight. To light-house keepers also, (able Contributors and Correspondents,) we are indebted for essential favors: they have generously furnished us oil, and trimmed our sails, without "fear, favor, or hope of reward." And to all, with the frankness and generosity of a true born sailor, we would tender most hearty thanks—wishing each of them fair weather, plenty of sea-room, prosperous voyages, a "shot in the locker" to provide the comforts of life; and, finally, a safe arrival in the port or haven of peace and happiness.

But, to discard metaphor.—We sincerely desire, in plain, landsman's brogue, to return grateful thanks to all who have, in any manner, contributed to the success of our journal. And we solicit a continuance of their aid, while we promise to improve the FARMER as fast as possible—commencing with the next number, by embellishing it with appropriate *Engravings*, and perhaps offering other additional attractions.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Michigan Farmer.  
To Professional and Practical Farmers.

## NUMBER III.

ALTHO' the present generation may justly boast of having made great advances in almost every science, and in none perhaps greater than that of farming,—(bye-the-by, Mr. Editor, you perceive that, in all my communications, I treat the subject of Agriculture as belonging to the Sciences,) yet the science of Agriculture, especially in the west, is in its infancy. Though there are many farmers in our beloved State, who *understand* and *practice* farming scientifically—yet, comparatively speaking, the knowledge and practice is confined to the *few*; it does not *extend* to the *many*. Too many are content to plod along in the old, *beaten track* of their fathers; and, *like dutiful sons*, acting as tho' it were a sin to call in question the wisdom of their fathers—and a *climax* of presumption to depart from their *precepts* and *practice*. Some there are who seem to be convinced by the superior success of their more fortunate neighbors, (more fortunate because they pursue the more enlightened policy of *subscribing to the Farmer*;) that their method of farming, taught them by their fathers, is not the most successful—that, by their manner of cultivation, their farms yearly become less productive; whilst those of their scientific, or *Farmer-taking* neighbors, yearly become more and more productive: yet so wedded are they to their old system, if system it may be called, and so prejudiced are they against all kinds of *Book-Farming*, that they content themselves with only wishing, "as duteous sons, their fathers were more wise."

So much has *science* to do with the successful prosecution of farming, that a good *Agricultural Journal* is almost as necessary to the temporal interests of the farmer, as the Bible is to his *spiritual* and *eternal* interests. And to me it is a matter of astonishment, that a common-sense farmer, when he can have the benefit of the *experience* and the *practical results* of the *experiments* of our scientific farmers, as published in our Agricultural papers, for the paltry price of *One Dollar per year*, should not avail himself of it by becoming a regular subscriber to some one of our numerous Agricultural publications,—among which, as *not the least valuable*, I would recommend the MICHIGAN FARMER—especially to our Western Farmers—as it is ably conducted, with particular reference to their benefit and interests.—And, as it is in its infancy, I hold it to be the duty and interest of every farmer, and every lover of his adopted State, to lend it his cordial aid and *monetary support*.

And permit me to express to you my satisfaction, friend Moore, of the faithfulness and ability with which your journal is conducted; and in the name of my children, and in the name of our beloved State, and her future prosperity, to THANK YOU. I know, Dear Sir, that you have not, as yet, received sufficient remuneration for your expenditures and labors: and I feel as did the Roman Senate, on the occasion of their General's having lost an important battle.—They publicly thanked him for not despairing of the Commonwealth, in so great an exigency. So do I thank you, that you have never despaired of the success of your paper; not having distrusted the good sense of the yeomanry of Michigan; but believing they were capable of appreciating their true interests, and that they would come up to the help of the Farmer, ere it was too late to save it from its expiring agonies.

Will not every present subscriber take it upon himself to procure one additional subscriber, to commence with the next number?—as this number completes the first six months' existence of the Michigan Farmer. I do not think I shall make a vain appeal to your subscribers. I believe they all duly appreciate the value of your paper, and will make a little sacrifice, if necessary, to liberally sustain it. I doubt not that each of your subscribers has sufficient influence over, at least, one of his neighbors, to induce him to take the Farmer. By exerting this influence, each one would not only do his friend good, but greatly promote the interests of Agriculture in this State, and his own interests too—by enabling you to enlarge your paper, and embellish it with Cuts or Plates of newly invented agricultural implements, and Engravings of improved breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, &c. Subscribers to papers are too apt to think that if they subscribe to, and pay for a paper, they are conferring a great favor upon the editor and proprietor. I acknowledge the premises in relation to too many of our Political papers—very many of which are so conducted, and with such a spirit, that they are a curse to any people. Not so in relation to a well conducted Agricultural journal; the obligations between Subscriber and Editor are mutual.—He who conducts a good Agricultural journal is a public benefactor. A monument should be erected to him who was the first projector and conductor of an Agricultural Journal in the United States.

Go on, friend Moore,—you must and will be sustained. Already has your paper done great good. And I hail as a happy omen, and impute mainly to the influence of the Michigan Farmer, the incipient arrangements that are being made for the formation of a Jackson County Agricultural Society. This is "glory enough" for one year. But I hope, through the influence of said society, and of the active friends of agriculture and of your paper, that another year you will receive a more tangible and substantial reward for your "patient continuance in well doing." Jackson Co., July 23, 1843. M. W., 677 1837.



For the Michigan Farmer.

**Cotswold Sheep.—Large Fleeces, &c.**

MR. EDITOR:—I last year furnished the Farmer with a statement of the quantity of wool taken from my imported Cotswold Sheep; and although my clip of this year does not come up to that of last, still I think it will be hard to beat in Michigan, or indeed elsewhere. Owing to the loss of my best and largest ram, which last year sheared over 14 lbs., I have of course not got him to shear this year, otherwise I think I should not have been behind last year's clip: and as my best sheep this year, which are only one year old, have given me an average of 11 lbs. and 6 ounces, I think the prospect next year bids fair to outstrip any thing that has been taken off a sheep's back, for some time.

Every day convinces me that the Cotswold Sheep are the best adapted to our climate of any other breed whatever, their wool now commanding 50 cents a pound, while other wool drags heavily at twenty-five to thirty cents. And such a carcass, too; oh! what would some of our people think of the mutton, after having eaten only of our native sheep! The difference in the meat alone, leaving out the wool, I should think sufficient inducement for any farmer to get as quickly into raising the breed as possible.

To shew in what estimation the Cotswold are held, in Illinois, I would state that I have just received two applications for Rams to go into that State the coming season; and if any of the farmers in our own State are desirous to obtain the breed, it would be well to make early application, for I had much rather that our own State should receive the benefit of such fine blood. I have still several Rams on hand, which I will either let for the season, or dispose of very moderate, and on such terms as shall meet the wishes of farmers and breeders. Any application by mail, (post paid,) will receive immediate attention.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. HENTIG.

Marshall, Mich., July 17, 1843.

For the Michigan Farmer.

**Two Profitable Sheep.**

MR. EDITOR:—A young lady who resides in this town (Miss M. A. DUNHAM,) has two sheep which last year produced *five lambs*, and they were raised. This spring they have had *four* more—all of which are doing "as well as could be expected." If any reader of the Farmer has been equally successful in the profitable business of raising sheep, I should like to see a statement of it in print.

I am in favor of more of our country girls trying their luck in raising sheep. What say you, Mr. Editor?—will you not second the motion?

Jackson, April, 1843.

A FARMER.

Yes, certainly, we will support all like motions. We'll doff our "straw beaver," raise both U's, and give a hearty Amen to all such measures for the promotion of domestic productions, industry and manufactures—blessing our "U's" that almost every § of Michigan contains young ladies who, for real worth founded upon talent and industry, have scarcely a "U" in other states. And we cannot close this brief "U" without wishing that they may all become happy wives of worthy husbands, fond mothers of dutiful children, and enjoy long, peaceful and useful lives ere the "U" of their mortal existence.—EDITOR.

For the Michigan Farmer.

**Flowers.—Study of Botany.**

In all past generations, and in every climate, a love of flowers, and the investigating of the nature of their formation and uses, has ever been cherished with fondness and attention. They have received the fondest titles that sympathy or affection could grant; and in their opening leaves and fading beauties, they invite the most pleasing remembrances and affecting reflections connected with life. In the one we behold our own existence, exhibited in all the freshness of youth—while in the other is the reflection that all flesh is as the grass. Like the grass, it soon withereth and fadeth away. Thus every individual finds in them some emblem of his own fleeting being.

Flowers were used, in ancient times, to deck the feast, and strew on the bier of departed ones. They were spread in the paths of triumphant warriors, and placed upon their brows, as emblems of victory and honor. And the nosegay was and is used to crown the heads of those whose hearts beat with loves warmest affections. Flowers bloom alike in the humble cottage of the poor, and the splendid mansions of the wealthy. A love of flowers will ever be regarded as an index to high moral character, excellence and refinement. What person is there, who beholds them in all their elegance and beauty, but what is strongly impressed with the emptiness of earthly pomp and show, and reads effectually the lesson of human frailty and decay?

For the youth, in particular, the cultivation of flowers presents an interesting enjoyment and amusement. In that period of our existence when the mind is free from care, and our spirits boyant, the world appearing fresh before us, and we look upon life as a bed of flowers; when home is near, and we are bound to it by the firmest of earthly ties; when every scene which is placed before the mind, impresses it with images which are to dwell, like bright spots, in the character of the person through manhood and decrepid old age; in the morning of life, when every thought and action does its full share toward laying the foundation of the future man or woman—what study or what range of thought more appropriate and gratifying to the intellect, than that of assisting the Botanist in the investigation of the floral world, and of uniting art with nature in the great, grand and glorious design of beautifying and adorning the globe! To the ladies, likewise, the study of Botany is of incalculable advantage, as well as vast import. From it they may derive rich lessons to aid them in rearing the temple of the mind in those who are to succeed them, (a sphere that is peculiarly their own,) and who are destined to fill the places of those who are now on the stage of action. And what sight is there more pleasing to the eye, or delightful to the mind, than to see a young and blooming female in a garden of flowers, (herself perhaps the fairest,) administering to the wants of the drooping Lily or the expanding beauties of the Rose?

July, 1843.

H. M. F.

THAT MAN is far behind the spirit of the age, who follows any system of husbandry or agriculture, merely because his father followed it before him, and without looking into the reason or propriety of it, or reflecting on its susceptibility of improvement. It is not reverence for example, but ignorance of improvement, that influences a man to do so.

**Curing Clover.**

The common practice of spreading clover hay from the swath, causes the leaves and blossoms to dry and crumble before the haulm or stems are sufficiently cured. Thus either the finer parts of the hay are lost, or the crop is housed with so much moisture as to cause it to heat, and often to spoil. Clover should only be spread when it has become wet with rain in the swath, and should be gathered again before the leaves dry and crumble.—Both these evils may be avoided, and labor saved withal, by curing the grass wholly in swath and cock. After experiencing the disadvantages of the old method, I adopted the one I am about to recommend, and have pursued it satisfactorily ten or a dozen years.

My practice has been to leave the clover to wilt in the swath, and, when partially dried, either to turn the swaths or to make grass-cocks the same day, so as to secure the dried portions from the dew. That which is not put into cocks the first day is thus secured the second day, or as soon as it has become partially dried. These grass-cocks are permitted to stand one, two, or three days, according as the weather is, and as curing process has progressed, when they are opened at nine or ten o'clock on a fair day, the hay again turned over between eleven and three, and soon after turning, gathered for the cart. Thus cured, the hay is perfectly bright and sweet, and hardly a blossom or leaf is wasted.—Some care is required in making the cocks.—The grass is collected with forks and placed on dry ground between the swaths, in as small a compass as convenient at the base, say two or three feet in diameter, and rising in a cone to the height of four or five feet.

The advantages of this mode of curing clover, are—

1. The labor of spreading from the swath is saved.

2. The labor of the hand-rake is abridged, or may be wholly dispensed with, if the horse-rake is used to glean the field when the hay is taken off, the forks sufficing to collect it tolerably clean in the cocking process.

3. It prevents, in a great measure, injury from dew and rain; for these cocks, if rightly constructed (not by rolling,) will sustain a rain of some days—that is, they have done this with me—without heating or becoming more than superficially wet.

Clover hay made in this way, may almost invariably be housed in good condition; and if rain falls after the grass is mown, the quality of the hay is infinitely superior in cocks to what it would be under the old process of curing.—Judge Buel.

GRASS SEED.—A certain farmer has remarked, that when we sow grass-seed, instead of sifting it out with the finger and thumb, it should be sown out of the tail end of the cart, with a shovel. The idea to be conveyed is, that it should be sown with a liberal hand, and of this fact every farmer must be convinced on trial; as when it is sown thinly, the plants come scattering, and, in nine cases out of ten, the weeds will overrun the whole.—Cultivator.



**Meadow Lands.**

**Mowing.**—It is an old and oft-repeated adage, which has long passed current among our farmers, that in cutting grass, "an inch at the bottom is worth two at the top;" and they practice accordingly, and mow their meadows as close to the ground as possible. Now so far as clover and herds-grass are concerned, we deny the truth of the adage entirely; for near to the ground the stalks of these grasses are coarse and dry, and the leaves decayed, and they are consequently divested of nearly all their nutritive quality; it is therefore adding nothing to the value of the hay to cut so close, and it often does the meadows great injury. If dry weather follows immediately after close mowing, the stubs of grass left so short, and even the tops of the roots get so scorched under the hot sun, that vegetation will not start again during the summer, and the ground is left quite bare during the following winter, which is injurious to the meadow, and an early start of grass the following spring. In cutting herds-grass and clover, we would therefore be cautious about mowing too close. Red-top and some of the natural grasses, especially those in water meadows, may be cut nearer the ground.

**After Management.**—No sooner is the hay taken off the meadows, than many are in the habit of turning their cattle on to them for pasturage, which we conceive to be nearly as injurious as close mowing; for any grass which may have escaped the scythe, is sure to be gnawed down by a hungry herd of animals. Our practice has been, as soon after mowing as possible, to give the meadows a slight top-dressing of coppost, and a small quantity of plaster of Paris, or leached ashes, and to shut off all stock till the grass has got well up, and then turn into pasture, taking care to keep the cattle out during the wet or frosty weather, so that they might not endanger poaching the land. In this way, on lands of only a moderate degree of fertility, we have been able to cut an average product of one and a half ton of hay annually per acre, besides getting a considerable amount of pasture from them; and at the same time, we think that we have rather increased the fertility of the meadows than otherwise, and improved the herbage. We are careful to beat the manure fine early in the spring, which has been dropped by the cattle pasturing on the meadows the preceding fall.

**Time for Cutting Hay and Grain.**—We think our farmers err frequently by cutting their grass *too early*, and their grain *too late*. If the former be cut too early, the saccharine matter is not fully matured, and it is consequently not so nutritious. We usually allow the grass to be just going out of flower at the time of cutting.

When the straw of grain begins to turn yellow, and the berry is full but not hard, is the best time for cutting. Scarcely any loss will then take place from shelling, and the straw is much more valuable for fodder.—*Amer. Agricult.*

THAT which we acquire with the most difficulty, we retain the longest.

**Small Farms.**

We are glad that the farmers throughout the country, are discussing this subject with so much of interest and earnestness.

For a long time we have indulged in extravagant fancies in every thing. Large possessions and large wealth—these were counted essential, and few were the men that could toil contentedly on small farms, and be satisfied with a limited business. But the experience of the last few years has taught us all, that that money, beyond that point which secures us independence, is not an element of happiness or progress. When sought for, for its own sake, it is ever a means of evil. Nor can it be otherwise, if grasped to gratify a low and sordid ambition. These truths have made slow but sure progress, among all classes; yet among none more than the agricultural interests of the land.

We may mention the growing disposition on the part of Farmers to possess only as much land as they can cultivate well, as a proof of these remarks. And we cannot but rejoice at it. For, if rightly directed, their influence will ever be exerted for the substantial good of all—since it possesses, from a variety of causes that admixture of wisdom and prudence, which is unwilling to run foolish risks, try hazardous experiments in government or the policy of Government, which is never backward in making exchanges whenever in reason they are called for, or in urging reforms when existing evils demand them. Just views of home ensure just views generally, with regard to every thing else.—And when the farming interests practice on their own soil whatever a wise economy, comfort and real independence may demand, we may feel assured, not only that their influence will be rightly directed, but that they will see to it that those virtues are practised in our public affairs.

As a general rule the possession of as much land as may be well cultivated will help to establish these virtues. 1st, the farmer who is so situated can apply his industry better; 2nd, he can employ all his capital; third, he can do more, and obtain a surer and steadier return from both; fourth, he can secure more of those comforts which tend so much to improve and civilize us—a good dwelling, good out-houses, good fences and good cattle, greater fertility of soil, and a better knowledge of his business. Nor is this all. When men measure themselves thus, by what they can do, and are zealous to do it, they are not so apt to be led astray by speculation, by avarice, by social display or any of that class of evils which so much disturb and distress society. They love the earth they till, they are content to till it, being proud of the labor of their hands; they find and feel under these circumstances, that they can do more good to others, and enjoy themselves better, because necessarily, they will look more to what is in the man than to what is around him, to character, rather than to the number of acres he may own, or the wealth he may possess.

It is a national blessing, in every way, to multiply small farms. Show us the state that has the most of them and we will guaranty to

find there the greatest amount of substantial wealth and real happiness. Economy, it is said, is a mine of wealth; that is practiced on them. Energy is the means to supply this mine; and as the truest economy and the stoutest energy are employed on them, the more small farmers we have, the greater will be the strength and wealth of the nation.—*Cin. Gazette.*

**Criterion for Judging Stock.**

At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, held in January last, the writer called the attention of the Society to the propriety of erecting a standard of form, and every form necessary to constitute a perfect animal, to be noticed according to its influence, in the decision of the judges. This excited considerable interest, and elicited some debate as to the manner in which it could be accomplished, and finally resulted in the following resolution, offered by Mr. Rotch:

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to call a meeting of breeders, at such time and place as they may deem proper, for the purpose of discussing the different points of merit in domestic animals, with a view of arriving at some definite opinion as to the points most desirable to be obtained in breeding."

As this subject is not only a very interesting, but a very important one, and requires some investigation, I am induced to throw out some hints and solicit the opinions and ideas of others on the subject, through the columns of this journal.

Suppose, for instance, to illustrate my ideas, the following should be agreed on as the points, as far as they go, for comparison, of horned cattle, and *that animals possessing the greatest number of these points, shall be considered most meritorious:*

1. Head small, with a bright, prominent eye.
2. Hams small and tapering.
3. Neck small where it joins the head—large where it joins the shoulders.
4. Brisket broad, deep, and projecting well forward.
5. Shoulders full, and no hollows behind them.
6. Body deep, round, and capacious.
7. Legs short, full and muscular above the knee—small below.
8. Loins wide, and broad between the hips.
9. Flank well let down.
10. Tail set on even with the line of the back, small and tapering to bottom.
11. Though last not least, a soft supple skin covered with a soft silky coat of hair.—*C. N. Bement, in Central N. Y. Farmer.*

**HEN'S EGGS.**—A correspondent of the Farmer's Cabinet, states that in often repeated trials he found that the eggs which approached nearest to roundness always produced females, while those which were pointed at one end always produced males. This is a fact of some importance to those who rear chickens for market, who prefer males on account of their larger size.



## MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1843.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

Our present number does not contain as many Original Articles, devoted to scientific or practical subjects, as we could wish. All however, (save perhaps M. W.'s unexpected complimentary notice of ourself,) are timely and appropriate.

The series of articles on Agricultural Chemistry will be continued in our next. We shall hereafter endeavor to give much more *original matter*, in each number, than we have hitherto furnished—having secured the aid of several competent writers, who are scientific and practical farmers. We also invite former and present correspondents to continue their contributions, and hope to have "ample room and verge enough" to give all who desire to do so, an opportunity to impart information and instruction through the columns of the Farmer. Shall we not receive something for publication, from some who have not as yet written any thing for our paper?

The gem of our present number, is the article of our talented lady contributor, "L. F." We trust it will be carefully perused, and its contents remembered, by every Parent, Son and Daughter who may have an opportunity of so doing.

## An Excursion.—Ann Arbor.

A few days since, we escaped from our prison-office and enjoyed a flying excursion, per rail-road, to Ann Arbor. It was a bright, beautiful morning, and in passing swiftly along the route, we beheld many things "pleasing to look upon." The rich and waving fields of golden grain on every side, already ripe for the sickle of the husbandman—giving promise of plenty, and of amply rewarding the cultivators of the soil—called forth our gratitude and thanks to Him who abundantly rewardeth, with his blessing, the labors of the judicious agriculturist. Never have we seen the wheat crop appear fairer, or promise a more abundant harvest, than it does in those portions of Jackson and Washtenaw counties which we visited during our short and hasty excursion.

But, reader, this is not all. We also noticed the effects of poor culture and management. Of that however, we will speak at another time; not having space to do justice to the subject, at present. Meantime, we should hardly be surprised if "the very stones should cry out" against the *old track* system pursued by some of our farmers.

Ann Arbor is justly ranked as one of the most pleasant and beautiful villages in the Peninsular State. The order and neatness every where observed, are alike creditable to the taste and enterprise of its citizens. The taste exhibited in ornamenting its streets, squares, and the private grounds of its *habitations*, with fine shade trees and ornamental shrubbery, apparently renders all equally beautiful and harmonious. An excellent example for other villages.

SEVERAL editorial articles, intended for this number, are omitted in order to make room for the admirable essay of our fair friend "L. F." But the "advice to those who need it" is worth more than all the editorials we could possibly concoct for one paper, so that the reader has no cause for complaint.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## A little more "Advice to those who need it."

BY A LADY.

I know that it is often said, that nothing is more freely given, or less acceptable, than advice.—Still I shall venture to offer you a little more, with this proviso: you are not to be guided by it, unless it commend itself to your own good sense.

In addition to the improvements suggested in my former communication, I would say, whenever you can, without neglecting something of more importance, exchange those (I was about to say endless) masses of bushes that in many places obstruct the prospect of the traveller, for well trimmed shade trees; and in other ways improve the roads, especially in the vicinity of your dwelling, as much as your circumstances will permit. Straight fences and square fields are not overlooked by the lovers of good order, whether male or female.

Another rule of action, which cannot be too firmly impressed on your minds, is this: Never undertake to do more than you can do well. In building, as well as sowing, this is a good motto—

"A little house, well filled;

A little farm well tilled," &amp;c.

A snug little house, completely finished from cellar to attic, not only looks but *feels* better, and is more economical, than a large frame left in such an imperfect state as seemingly to invite the elements to hasten its decay.

These remarks are not confined in their application to the indigent class of farmers. There are many (and they are not confined to this State,) who are abundantly able to make home like an Eden, yet seem to be entirely deficient in taste for the beautiful, and attain the acme of their wishes if they raise good crops, and have enough to eat and drink. Yet even these, if they would assist with their own hands in ornamenting and beautifying their farms, I think would acknowledge that home has charms unfelt before.

But while we thus ardently recommend order and beauty in external arrangements, we should not forget (what is of more consequence,) that every farmhouse should be a nursery of intelligence and virtue; and as it is our *chief aim* to benefit the youth, it may not be amiss to offer a few plain, practical thoughts on the subject of Education. Many of you, doubtless, are regretting your inability to educate your children as you could wish, thinking (as a late writer aptly remarks,) that "the best schools are always the farthest from home." You also deem it necessary, to the full and proper development of mind and body, that they travel, and mingle in the varied scenes of city life. But let me offer you a substitute which, if it does not render them familiar with *every* scene in the world around them, has the advantage of being free from the temptations and dangers to which they would be subjected by personal intercourse.

In the first place, let your own daily deportment be such as you would wish to see in them. Let them attend your common schools as long as they can be spared, and if they have a disposition to learn they will acquire, with suitable books, a good, common education; and, if they have not a disposition, the greatest opportunities and best teachers will be of little use. Money paid for books, and a few good periodicals, is well invested. You are a Farmer, and if you wish yourself and sons to keep pace with the agricultural improvements of the age, one paper devoted to your calling should be deemed indispen-

sable. A religious, and one or two other good papers devoted to general intelligence, should be weekly visitors at your dwelling.

These advantages, combined with their own observations of men and manners, will enable your sons and daughters to fill any ordinary station in life, with ease and grace. It has been well said, that "true politeness does not consist in the number of bows and fine speeches we can make, but in the frank expression of a warm and generous heart." Then let the kindly and noble affections of your children be cultivated by your example, your common schools, and well selected authors; and, I repeat it, they will be well prepared to grace any ordinary situation in life.

But perhaps some of you think you cannot afford even this. You are a poor man, you say; and your present expenditures are as great as you can possibly meet. If this is the case, look about you, and see if you cannot curtail them. Do you ever use ardent spirits? Oh! how lamentably backward is Michigan in the temperance cause!

Many farmers, who seldom taste the "good creature" at any other time, think it absolutely necessary during harvesting. For what?—I would like to know. To keep them cool? There are several mixtures that are far better, which form a pleasant and wholesome beverage for harvest time; but nothing, in my estimation, is preferable to pure, cold water. It is not long since I heard a gentleman of respectability, and an active church member, say that "he had been in the habit of using alcohol occasionally, from infancy. He had no appetite for it, and in some forms it was offensive to him; but whenever he was in company, where it was 'fixed up and sweetened,' he always took a little, and sometimes furnished it himself." Were there no danger of any one's drinking to excess, *perhaps* there would be no sin in this; but I have known men of families, spending their scanty earnings for that which is not bread, who, when exhorted to reform, quote this same young man for their excuse—their pattern. Now if all the young men in our State; if even this *one* would exert his influence on the opposite side; not merely "sign the Pledge," that is a secondary consideration; but if he would, by precept and example, discountenance the use of intoxicating drinks, in every convenient time and place, who can tell how many it would save from a drunkard's grave! Some object to reforming societies of any kind. They say, "convert them to christianity, and then all will be accomplished."—True; but there are those who are decidedly opposed to God and religion, professed infidels, who might be induced to join a temperance society, for the sake of their families; and shall we refuse to lend them our aid, because we cannot renew the heart—especially when it costs us so little self-denial? Common philanthropy would teach us to promote the happiness of our fellows—and, as Christians, we should shun every appearance of evil. It is to be hoped that Michigan will ere long arouse from her lethargy, and endeavor to equal, if not excel, her sister states in this great work of reform. Pardon the digression, and I will return.

Tobacco, Tea, and Coffee are still more prevalent. You are never too poor to buy these; and how few will contend that there is any real nourishment in them. I am not a Grahamite, but do think, and it is generally admitted by physicians, that if our food was plainer, health and long life would not be so rare as at present; and if you cannot educate your children properly and retain these useless commodities,



I hesitate not to say, it is your duty to relinquish them. I fear that I have already wearied your patience, but cannot close without recommending to your especial notice the cultivation of Music,—care-soothing, heart-cementing, soul-refining music. I am a passionate lover of this Heaven-born science, and consider the best education deficient without it:

Now while I write,

Fancy is busy, shaping pleasant farms,  
And fields of ripening, gently waving grain;  
While modestly retiring from the road,  
And half conceal'd beneath umbrageous trees  
And fragrant shrubs, nestles the tidy farm-house.  
Twilight hastens on, and tells the cottagers  
Their daily task is done. Then cluster'd round the door,  
I hear their evening orisons ascending on the breeze  
In most melodious strains. Sweet emblem this,  
Of that fair, peaceful Home above the skies.  
Jackson, July 29, 1843. L. F.

**THE WHEAT CROP AND HARVEST.**—The wheat crop is abundant, and is being secured in good order.—Although there were occasional showers during last week, yet it was not sufficiently wet to materially interrupt the harvester, or to do any injury to the grain. And, though some fields are a little smutty, and in some places the wheat is a little shrunk, from the drouth and premature ripening,—still, on the whole, the crop is greater than usual. So we are informed by "M. W., out east."

**WOOL.**—Already piles of wool sacks on the decks of our noble lakers bear a resemblance to the towering cotton bales that freight the steamers of the Southern rivers, and the limitless pastures of the West are scarcely dotted with flocks of sheep as yet. The wool-growers of the rocky hills of New England will soon find that they cannot begin to compete with the West in the production of this important staple any more than in the production of bread-stuffs. Wool can be raised with more profit on the broad prairies at 20 cents per lb., than at 50 cents "down east." Thousands and tens of thousands of good sheep are now annually transferred to the West, where only the shepherd's care is required to tend the flocks and gather the increase. The Yankees can beat us in manufacturing, but they will eventually have to give up wool-growing and use only Western raw material.—*Cleve. Her.*

**SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN THE UNITED STATES.**—The number of sheep in the Union, according to the best calculation, is now about thirty millions, and are worth about \$70,000,000; and our last annual clip of wool was about sixty-six millions of pounds, and worth, relieved of foreign competition, \$26,000,000; and worth, under the existing tariff, about \$17,000,000. Three sheep, for summer and winter keep, require one acre of land, at least; so ten million acres of land, at least, are required for the support of the national flock, and, at the moderate estimate of \$15 per acre, is worth one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

**CONTRADICTED.**—The story that the water at Troy, N. Y., had been poisoned by the immense quantities of dead locusts which had fallen into the reservoir, is denied. It was a poor hoax.

**LAND IN SIGHT.**—We believe that there has not been a time, since the general tumble down of prices, and the consequent agricultural distress, when the prospect of relief was so fair as at present. Farmers have been gradually, but certainly, surmounting their difficulties, and already they begin to breathe more freely. Driven to retrenchment and economy, what at first seemed an evil, is found to have been a positive good to all classes of society; and if the severe lessons the community have been taught have the proper effect, we shall find many days of prosperity are yet before us. Debts heedlessly contracted, and without any rational expectations of meeting them, were the great cause of our personal or individual difficulties. The farmer has been slowly working his way out of these; and now better prices for his produce is coming to his aid, to complete the work. We would not intimate that the prices of 1837 are to be expected. They ought not to be desired, as they are inconsistent with a healthy and safe condition of things; but every thing indicates a gradual restoration of confidence, and prices that will be remunerating. We now as a nation sell more than we buy; our manufactories are getting into successful operation; new markets are opening for our agricultural products; specie instead of gewgaws is flowing in upon us; money is becoming plenty for those who have anything to purchase it with; and there is a general feeling that the "dark day" is at last passed. We have only to avoid the errors of the past; to see our way clear before us; and as a nation or as individuals to purchase nothing we do not need, and pay down for what we do purchase, and we may reasonably hope, that if we do not become rich, we shall not be obliged to incur the disgrace of repudiation.—*Albany Cultivator.*

**THINGS THAT I HAVE SEEN.**—I have seen a farmer build a house so large and fine, that the Sheriff turned him out of doors.

I have seen a young man sell a good farm, turn merchant, break, and die in an insane hospital.

I have seen a farmer travel about so much, that there was nothing at home worth looking after.

I have seen a rich man's son begin where his father left off—wealthy; and end where his father began—pennyless.

I have seen a worthy farmer's son idle away years of the prime of life, in dissipation, and end his career in the poor-house.

I have seen the disobedience of a son "bring down the grey hairs of his father to the grave."—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

**SHEEP IN ORCHARDS.**—A writer in the N. E. Farmer, states that "a butcher at Brighton, put his sheep into an orchard, and while the next orchard, separated from his only by a stone wall, was infested with canker worms, his had none." From this, the writer concludes that "there is an odor to sheep so offensive that the canker worms are driven away by it, or that it is a deadly poison to them."

## SUMMARY.

**SOMETHING NEW.**—J. H. Sadler, at Holbee, in Leeds, (England,) has invented a loom for weaving each sail of a ship, even of the largest class, in one piece. Thus greatly increasing the strength and materially diminishing the weight and cost.

**THE Vera Cruz Censor** violently denounces the proposed treaty of peace between Mexico and Texas, on the alledged ground mainly that it will lead to the subjugation of Mexico by her Northern neighbors.

**LIBERAL DONATION.**—Wm. Appleton, Esq., of Boston, has recently given the sum of ten thousand dollars towards the erection of an Episcopal Missionary Chapel, in that city.

A Boston 'Homœopathic doctor' challenges a 'regular physician' to try the effects of their different medicines on a patient! They had better try it on themselves!

**AHEAD OF US.**—They have green corn, tomatoes and watermelons in the Philadelphia market.

**GRAND BANK FISHERIES.**—The Boston papers speak of these fisheries as being highly successful the present season.

**THE New Orleans Crescent City** of the 11th ult., announces the appearance of the yellow fever in that city.

**AN EARTHQUAKE.**—A shock of an earthquake was felt in various parts of Canada, on the 9th ult., about 9 o'clock in the evening.

A lawyer in Lexington, Ky., recently had his pocket picked of a silver snuff-box, by the culprit for whom he was pleading!

Fare in the packets from New York to Liverpool or London, has been reduced to \$75, wines and liquors excluded. Good.

Of the Presidents of the United States since the adoption of the constitution, Massachusetts has had two serving eight years; Tennessee one serving eight years; New-York one serving four years, and Virginia four serving thirty-two years, the term of the present acting President making thirty-six years; and the salaries of the Virginia Presidents amounting in all, to nine hundred thousand dollars!

**THE repealers of the United States** are making preparations for holding a National Convention in New York in the month of September next. Deputations from many cities are at present there for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements.

**BAPTIST CONVENTION.**—We learn by the Christian Herald, that the Board of the Baptist Convention of the State of Michigan will hold their next meeting with the Baptist church in Ann Arbor, on the 9th of August inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. A sermon will be preached in the evening by Elder A. Ten Brook.

**CABBAGE LICE.**—The Southern Planter says that Mr. J. C. Burton of Henrico, has for several years been in the habit of freeing his cabbage not only from lice but from the ravages of the yellow worm, by simply mashing a clod of dirt between his fingers, and sprinkling the dust over the cabbages, in the morning before the dew has been evaporated.



## SELECTIONS.

**Things which we Want.**

*We want, imprimis,* stronger inducements to agricultural labors, though our public authorities by means of a liberal policy of patronage, in bounties and rewards; and we want a stronger guarantee for recompense, in the establishment of a better system of practice.

*We want* more public and less party spirit; more devotedness to the State and the interests of the people at large, and less local interests, individual cupidity, and personal aggrandizement.

*We want* more stimulus to individual efforts, and less to joint stock companies. Men will be guilty of acts of injustice and opposition, in a corporate capacity, which they will be ashamed to commit on their own individual responsibility. In the one case they do but share, and they generally contrive to shift on to others the odium of a bad act. But alone they have no subterfuge, no excuse.

*We want,* for the boys who are destined to till the earth, scientific and industrious schools, that they may acquire, simultaneously, and in the scholastic period of life, a knowledge of the best practices in farming, and of the principles upon which it can now alone be judiciously and successfully conducted.

*We want* more practical business men in our legislative halls, as well as upon our farms—men of sound judgment and independent bearing—and who, though they do not talk as much, can think and act as correctly and promptly, as professional talkers; and who knowing best the true interests of the mass of our population, are likely to do the least injury, if they do not do the most good.

*We want* a more extended circulation of agricultural periodicals—because they disseminate useful knowledge, stimulate industry, call into action latent genius, awaken laudable competition, induce general improvement, bring into exercise the noblest feelings of our nature, and inculcate good will to our fellow man.

*We want* to have inculcated and taught, by precept and example, in our public halls, in our social circles, and in our schools, high and low, the great moral and political duty, of identifying our individual with the public interests, and of considering the one as in a great measure inseparable from the other.

**ON OUR OWN FARMS.**—*We want* more system—more employment for our females, that they may be more serviceable to prosperity—more contentment with our rural employments—a greater desire to increase our knowledge, to improve our practice, and to bring our sons up “in the way they should go”—as independent tillers of the soil.

*We want* more attention paid to augment our manures, the food of our farm crops, that our lands instead of growing poorer every year, may increase in fertility, in products and in profits.

*We want* to understand, better than we do, the principles and practice of draining, that much of our best land, now unproductive and noisome, may be rendered productive, profitable and healthy.

*We want* to extend the culture of roots and clover, as tending to perpetuate fertility, fatten cattle, furnish manure, and fill the granary.

*We want* the conviction that we can improve, the determination that we will improve, and we shall then become conscious that we have improved, in the management of our farms.—*Selected.*

**PATENT HARVESTER.**—We observe by an advertisement in the St. Louis Republican, that a Mr. John Sigerson has invented a machine for the purpose of clipping the head from wheat, and all other small grain, Timothy seed, &c. The machine is drawn by one or two horses, and consists of a two wheeled carriage, with a cylinder or real cutter, that is put in action by a flat chain, passing from one of the wheels to a pulley on the shaft of the reel, which gathers the heads of grain as the machine advances, by drawing them up against the edge of a broad knife that is screwed to the front and bottom of the body, taking no more straw than is necessary to cut the lowest heads, which is done by a screw in front of the driver. From eight to ten acres may be cut per day, without the ordinary waste of grain. It is stated that the utility of the harvester was fully testified during the last harvest.

**PRESERVATION OF VINES FROM WORMS AND BUGS.**—A member of the Legislature and subscriber of the Monthly Visitor requests us to inform our readers that he has found a complete remedy of the cut worm from the destruction of cucumbers, melons, squashes, &c. in a simple box ten inches or one foot square and six or eight inches high—set open over the hill, without bottom or cover. Such a box constructed of refuse boards set with the lower edge just below the surface will not only stop the cut worm, who crawls about the ground in the night, but will be almost a complete protection from the ravages of bugs.—The box also in land well prepared will facilitate the growth of vines, especially in a cold season, by taking greater benefit of the sunshine.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

**PRESERVING EGGS.**—As the season of fresh eggs will soon be over some of our readers may want to know how to preserve a lot for fall and winter use. Take new laid eggs and rub them over with lard or butter, then pack them in a box, or keg, with their small ends downwards, and set them in a cool place.—The grease stops the pores of the shell, and thus excludes the air; and by resting on the small end, the yolk is prevented from reaching the shell.—*New Genesee Farmer.*

**SOMETHING NEW.**—The Pittsburg American says: ‘Something new comes every day. At Cincinnati, they have commenced the manufacture of a very neat and useful article of floor and hearth cloth, from hog’s bristles, or hair. They are first softened by immersion for a given time in lard oil, and then spun and wove into cloth, with the different arrangements of natural colors that fancy dictates.’

**Mind versus Matter.**

A Frenchman by the name of Redelet, by experiments, has shown how much power has been gained by the aid of intellect, or knowledge, in moving, by different mechanical inventions, a block of granite that weighed 1090 pounds.

To draw it over a rough chiseled quarry, it required a force equal to 758 lbs.

To draw it on a plank floor 682 lbs.

To move it on a platform of wood 606 lbs.

By soaking the two surfaces of wood 82 lbs.

Placed on rollers three inches in diameter, 34 lbs.

Substituting a wooden or stone floor 24 lbs.

By improvements since effected in the invention and use of locomotives, and rail roads it has been ascertained that a traction or draft of 8 lbs. will run away with 2240 lbs. or one ton, so that a force of less than 4 lbs. is sufficient to move the granite block of 1090 lbs. That is, one hundred and eighty eight times less than it required without the contrivance of mind. By the aid of mind, animal or muscular force necessary to remove a given weight is thus reduced more than 188 times. Thus mind, has by these contrivances, given to muscle, or brute strength, one hundred and eighty eight times more power over matter, than it can exert without it.

The Farmer who avails himself of the advantages of science, and mechanical inventions, in the construction of all his farming implements, and other labor-saving machines, adds greatly to his physical power, and yet by far the greatest part of farmers are unwilling to form any partnership between mind and muscle, for the benefit of the latter.—*Conn. Farmers Gazette.*

**TO MAKE PERMANENT MARKING INK.**

Take six and a quarter cents worth of lunar caustic, and, having put it in an ounce vial filled with vinegar, cork it tight and hang it in the sun. In a couple of days it will be fit for use.

To make the preparation for the above, take a lump of perlash the size of a chestnut, and dissolve it in a gill of rain-water.

The part of the muslin which is to be written upon is to be wet with the preparation, and dried and glazed with a warm flat-iron—immediately after which it is ready for marking. A little vinegar, in which a rusty nail has remained a few days, makes a mark on linen which is not easily obliterated—forming what is commonly called iron-rust.

**THE** black and yellow striped squash bugs are very easily destroyed by placing shingles, under the vines towards evening; the bugs will crawl under them to lodge during the night; start the first thing in the morning, turn the shingles, and you find the bugs there instead of on the vines—and you may easily kill them.

The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone very easily and certainly.



**Cold Water.**

The following eloquent tribute to the virtues of cold water is extracted from the works of Dr. Wilson on Hydropathy, published in London the present year:

"In fine, there is no agent applied to the human body, externally or internally, that has such influence in awakening all the vital powers to their greatest restorative capabilities, in arresting the progress of disease, or preventing, when inevitable, a fatal termination, as pure cold water. It is the most powerful therapeutical agent we possess, the most manageable in its application, the most easily obtained, and the most certain in its results.—So varied are the modes in which it can be applied, that there is no remedy that can be made to produce so many diversified and opposite effects; a stimulant, sedative, a diuretic, a suborific, a derivative, &c., and a cleanser and restorative in the fullest sense of the terms. Unchanging all the powers of the constitution, giving nature a genial impetus, and leaving uncurbed her desire and efforts to heal; and all this without the necessity of straining any individual function; and it effects most mighty results in the most acute and dreaded diseases, leaving behind no trace of its operation, no mark of after suffering, to point out where or how its power had been exercised—a conqueror without bloodshed—the giver of sound constitutions without levying a tribute—*A Divine and Universal Remedy!*—universal in its application—universally dispensed for the use of all mankind—and in days to come destined to be placed at the head of all remedies."

**A SYSTEMATIC GIRL.**—Mr. Bourne, in a lecture at the Farmers' and Mechanics Jubilee, at Bridgewater, (Mass.) humorously illustrated the following advantages of method and order, by giving an account of some domestics of his hiring. He once hired a very smart girl; she was ever on the go from early dawn to bed time. After a few years the girl, as girls often will, found a husband, and quitted earning wages, and Mr. B. was obliged to hire another. But she was so methodical, and apparently so slow, his wife was of opinion she did not earn her wages. True she did all the work and had spare time, but she did seem doing much. He one day watched her progress and found that every movement was like clock work,—no mis-steps were taken; after the fire was made, every kettle was properly adjusted and every dish was ready at the proper time. The table was set while the dinner was cooking—everything had its place, and there was not a lacking article at dinner. There was no blustering and hurrying, and fretting and skipping, to show out activity; but every thing was quietly performed, in order and in season.—On noticing accurately her mode of doing business, Mr. B. and his wife were both of the opinion that this was the most valuable help he had hired. This led him to see how some farmers lost time. They would hurry to a distant field, and soon find they had left some important tool behind; a boy must be sent for it, and men must sit and wait.

**YOUNG HOUSEWIVES' DEPARTMENT.****Salting and Preserving Butter.**

We annex a recipe upon this subject, and will take this occasion to say, that we have no doubt it is a good one, though we should prefer one we have used and *know to be good*. The paragraph below states that butter, packed away as therein directed, will keep ten years. Upon this part of the subject we cannot speak from any knowledge of our own; but with regard to the time it will keep, put away agreeably to the recipe we shall give, we are enabled to speak advisedly, as our butter was potted in the month of June, and was as fresh and sweet when opened for use, in the month of December following, as when first made, having preserved all its richness of flavor.

We took six ounces of fine Liverpool blown salt; four ounces of saltpetre—and six ounces of loaf sugar; and after pulverizing the whole so as to make a fine powder, we incorporated it with the butter, after the buttermilk had been thoroughly worked out, at the rate of one ounce to the pound, then packed it away in stone jars, the tops of which we covered, first with clean cloths, and then with bladders, so as to completely exclude the air. Thus treated when fresh and well made, we have no hesitation in saying, that butter would keep any desirable length of time, though we should be unwilling to risk the opinion that it would keep, as stated in the recipe below, ten years:

**To Salt Butter.**—Beat well up together in a marble mortar, half a pound of common salt, with four ounces of powdered loaf-sugar; to every pound of newly made butter (the milk being well drawn off by beating) put an ounce of the mixed powder, incorporate it well; put the butter in pots for keeping. In about a month—not before—it will be fit for use, and it will continue for ten years as good as butter newly salted.—*American Farmer.*

**To HOUSEWIVES.**—Recent experiments in more than one family in this city, says the Delaware Gazette, have established that the plant known to botanists as the *Polygonum punctatum*, commonly called water pepper or smart weed, and which may be found in great abundance along ditches, roads, lanes and barn-yards, is an effectual and certain destroyer of bed bugs. It is said to exercise the same poisonous effect on the flea. A strong decoction is made of the herb, and the places infested with the insect are carefully washed therewith. The plant may also, with much advantage, be strewn about the room. Elderberry leaves, laid upon the shelves of a cupboard, will also drive away roaches and ants in a very short time.

**To CLEAN KID GLOVES.**—We quote the following recipe for this purpose, from an exchange paper:—"Take a piece of flannel, moisten it with a little milk, rub it on a cake of nice hard soap, and then apply it to the soiled part of the glove. As soon as you have removed the dirt, rub the spot with a dry piece of flannel. Care must be taken not to make the glove too wet."

**TO PRESERVE HAMS FROM FLIES.**—On taking hams out of pickle, previous to smoking, sprinkle on them as much ground pepper as will adhere, and they never will be touched by flies or bugs.

**BANK NOTE TABLE.**

CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

<b>Michigan.</b>		Erie Relief Notes,	25 dis
F. & M. B'k,	par	Pitt. Relief N.	12 1-2 dis
B'k of St. Clair,	par	New York, New Jersey	
Mich. Insurance Co.	par	and New England,	par
Oakland County B'k,	par	Bank of Buffalo,	5 dis
River Raisin B'k,	par	Clinton County,	50 dis
Mer. B'k Jack. Co.	1 1-2 dis	Watervliet	50 dis
Bank of Michigan	75 dis	Commer. B'k Buff.	35 dis
State Scrip.	18 to 20 dis	Com. B'k Oswego,	50 dis
<b>Ohio.</b>		Bank of Lyons,	50 dis
Specie paying bk's	1 dis	B'k America, Buff.	40 dis
B'k of Cincinnati,	broke	B'k Commerce, do	40 dis
Chillicothe,	10 dis	B'k of Oswego,	40 dis
Cleveland,	55 dis	B'k of Lodi,	25 dis
Com. Bank Sciota,	50 dis	Binghampton,	40 dis
Lake Erie,	30 dis	Cattaraugus County,	40 dis
Far's B'k, Canton	60 dis	Erie, do	50 dis
Granville,	80 dis	Mech. B'k Buff.	50 dis
Hamilton,	50 dis	Mer. Ex. B'k,	50 dis
Lancaster,	50 dis	Millers B'k Clyde,	20 dis
M. & Trader's Cin.	15 dis	Phoenix B'k Buff.	40 dis
Manhattan,	90 dis	Tonawanda,	40 dis
Miami Exp. Co.	75 dis	U. S. B'k Buffalo	35 dis
Urbana B'king Co.	75 dis	Western N. Y.	35 dis
<b>Indiana.</b>		Staten Island,	55 dis
St. B'k & Branches,	3 dis	Olean,	40 dis
State Scrip.	50 dis	Allegany County,	60 dis
<b>Illinois.</b>		St. Law. (Stock and	
State Bank,	65 dis	Real Estate Notes),	60 dis
Shawnee Town,	65 dis	St. Law. st'k notes,	80 dis
<b>Kentucky.</b>		State B'k, Buffalo,	75 dis
All good Banks	4 dis	Wash. B'k N. Y.	75 dis
<b>Pennsylvania.</b>		Union B'k Buff.	30 dis
Specie paying,	1 dis	<b>Canada.</b>	
Erie,	6 dis	All	2 to 3 dis
		<b>Wisconsin.</b>	
		Frie and Marine Insu.	
		Insurance Co. Checks,	4 dis

**YPSILANTI HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.**

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. Twenty thousand trees are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c.—The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully selected and packed in mats; and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti. Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY  
Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

**1843.****LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.****PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,**(At the Ware-house lately occupied by W. T. Pease, foot of Shelby street,) **DETROIT;**

Will make liberal cash advances, on Flour, Ashes and other Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the transportation of the same. 6-ly

\*. ALSO, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware-house of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

**PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!!**

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace. Jackson, April 1, 1843.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**The World—as it is.**

The world is not so bad a world,  
 As some would like to make it:  
 Though whether good, or whether bad,  
 Depends on how we take it.  
 For if we scold and fret all day,  
 From dewy morn till even,  
 This world will ne'er afford to man  
 A foretaste here of heaven.  
 This world in truth's as good a world  
 As e'er was known by any  
 Who have not seen another yet,  
 And these are very many;  
 And if the men, and women too,  
 Have plenty of employment,  
 Those surely must be hard to please,  
 Who cannot find enjoyment.  
 This world is quite a clever world,  
 In rain or pleasant weather,  
 If people would but learn to live  
 In harmony together;  
 Nor seek to burst the kindly bond  
 By love and peace cemented,  
 And learn the best of lessons yet,  
 To always be contented.  
 Then were the world a pleasant world,  
 And pleasant folks were in it,  
 The day would pass most pleasantly  
 To those who thus begin it:  
 And all the nameless grievances  
 Brought on by borrowed troubles,  
 Would prove, as certainly they are,  
 A mass of empty bubbles!

**PLEASANT.**—After listening to a full and particular account of no matter what for half an hour, to be surprised into saying, "Why bless me—*can* that be true!" And to have for an answer, "True!—no indeed! not a word of it my dear." And yet of the stories you hear, every day of your life, nineteen-twentieths reduced to their ultimate principles, give this answer. How many vile, beastly slanders are there in circulation, as common as the very air we breathe, which every body *knows* to be false, even while repeating them! How many more just for the fun of the thing! Others are told for their absurdity, and others for practice. It is in this way that story-tellers become novel writers, and poets, romancers, till they have not only lost all reverence for truth, but become incapable of relishing the truth; or perhaps of distinguishing between truth and falsehood. Strange that men should be praised for lying on paper, who would be hunted from society if they were known to lie in speech! Still stranger that a lie in two volumes should make a man's fortune, while a lie in as many words may send him to the State Prison!

**MATRIMONY** is a medicine very proper for young men to take. It decides their fate—kills or cures.—*Boston Bee.*

Yes! and one dose settles the matter; cures the complaint or kills the patient. No returning the empty bottle, and getting your money back again. It is 'shut your eyes and open your mouth;' perhaps you may get a sugar plumb, and perhaps a pill.

**Formation of Habits.**

Success in life depends, in a great measure on the early formation of our habits. Whether our grand object be wealth or fame, or that noble one, exalted virtue, we must shape our habits or we shall fail. What enabled Franklin to obtain the highest honors of philosophic fame; to stand, as he expresses it, "before kings," and what is better, to live in the memory of his countrymen? The early formation of good habits. The perusal of his autobiography, no young man should omit, will show what those habits were. What made Girard the richest citizen of our country, and the benefactor of his race? The formation of early habits of frugality disinterestedness and self-denial. Such habits are not formed in a day, nor will they result from a few faint resolutions. They are the result of continued effort.

Whatever is of value must, in most cases, be sedulously pursued. Seldom can it be caught in a moment, like a prize in the lottery or brought to perfection like a mushroom in a few hours. Character most certainly is of slow growth. No method can force it, or hasten its ripening; like asparagus, so treated, it is sickly and without flavor. Only by long continuance, and unvaried, uninterrupted care, can this jewel be obtained, polished and set, so as to show itself to the best advantage.—Not by accident, nor by fits and starts, but by regular, judicious and permanent habits, may a youth hope to obtain this important qualification, of character.

Habit is either an insidious enemy, or a firm friend. We had need be much on our guard concerning its influence; rather let us enlist it and employ it judiciously; it will render us much assistance in forming a character useful, estimable and efficient.—*Buel.*

**PASTORAL AND PRIMITIVE.**—The Pittsburg Sun gives the following account of a wedding which recently took place in that neighborhood:

"On the 2nd inst. Squire Miller, Magistrate in the borough of Tarentum, in this county, went to the house of a man living five miles back in that place, according to previous arrangement, to marry a couple. He arrived at the appointed time, and finding no preparation for a wedding, he began to think he was hoaxed. He consequently went to a field where a man was plowing, to see what was wrong. On his arrival the man stopped his plough, saying he would see if she was coming; and after walking a few steps, with his eyes fixed on a little hill at a short distance, they saw a beautiful girl of about sixteen descending the heights, and wending her way towards them. It was she: on her arrival they were united in bonds of matrimony on the spot, and he went on with his plowing! The man was said to be about 36."

**ESTIMATES OF LIFE.** Measure not life by the hopes and enjoyments of this world, but the preparation made for another; rather looking forward to what you shall be, than backward to what you have been.

**LIVING UPON AIR.**—A queer idea has somehow got abroad that periodical proprietors, paper makers, printers, pressmen, and all the multifarious, viviparous, warm-blooded animals connected with publishing matters, share the properties of the chameleon. There can be no greater mistake than this. Whatever theories may exist upon the subject, it is a well ascertained fact that none of these classes of people are exempt from the ordinary laws of humanity; but are compelled, in order to preserve their validity, to repair the waste of nature from time to time with substantial aliment. But this zoological absurdity is not more preposterous than another dogma which seems to obtain among some of our delinquent agents and subscribers. They seem to think that a periodical is one of the lower order of vegetables, which, when once planted, grows and flourishes of itself, and drops its blossoms and fruits at their door, without any expense of care and culture.—*Selected.*

**GOOD SUGGESTION.**—Gov. Seward, in his address to the N. Y. State Agricul. Society, said: "You have already wisely employed the agency of association, but the principle is susceptible of more varied and comprehensive application. Be not content with organizing a State Society and county associations; but organize an agricultural society in every school district, and thus secure the co-operation of *all* our citizens. Such associations, while they would promote agricultural fellowship, and vigorously second efforts immediately tending to the improvement of the art, would watch over the interests of education and of agriculture in the schools, in the primary action of society, and in the legislative councils."

**The Markets.****BUFFALO, July 27.**

Flour is held at \$4.25, at which 500 bbls Ohio were taken; 200 Indiana do. In wheat considerable was done—2000 bushels Michigan went off at 91. A sale of 100 bbls. Mess pork, No. 1, was made at \$10.50. Some was taken in small lots at \$10.—*Gazette.*

**NEW YORK, July 24.**

Ashes—Since our last about 200 bbls of pots were sold at \$4.50, and 100 bbls pearls at a fraction over 5.31 1-4. Flour—The market opened at Saturday's prices. We quote Genesee at \$5.12 1-2 a \$5.18 3-4.—*Com. Adv.*

**CHICAGO, July 25.**

New wheat has made its appearance in this market. It was brought in yesterday for the first time. All, we believe that has arrived was raised within a few miles of this city. It is of superior quality. Some of it sold yesterday at 77 cents, but 75 is the highest given to-day, and the advices from the East do not warrant even that price.—*Express.*

**MONTREAL, July 21.**

Flour—In Canada Fine, large sales have been made yesterday and the day previous at 25s cash—this price is however more difficult to be obtained, except for very first rate brands.

Pork—Large parcels of American prime have changed hands within the past week at 47s 6d, cash, at which price none is now offering. Holders are firm at 50s.

For mess, 75s are asked, but sales are daily made at 70s.—*Times.*